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atically obscured by posterity, although it can hardly be said that eminent vouchers of his philosophical importance have ever been wanting. Nevertheless, it will be well if interest in his work can be heightened and if we can trace to their true source there the beginnings of critical ideas which have dominated the two succeeding centuries. And to this effect Dr. Tönnies's little book will contribute much. McC.

HISTORY OF PRUSSIA UNDER FREDERIC THE GREAT. 1756-1757. By *Herbert Tuttle*, Late Professor in Cornell University. With a Biographical Sketch of the Author. By *Herbert B. Adams*. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin, and Co. 1896. Pages, 159.

Prof. Herbert Tuttle, the greatest authority in Prussian history in the United States, and Professor at Cornell University, died in 1894, leaving his great work the *History of Prussia Under Frederic the Great* unfinished. Two volumes had appeared (1740-1745 and 1745-1756) and another was ready for publication (1756-1757), while the remainder was still in the shape of notes and references. Professor Tuttle's colleague and friend, Herbert B. Adams, was entrusted with the honor of editing the third volume, which now lies before us prepared with a biographical sketch of the lamented author.

Professor Tuttle was a born historian. He tells history by confining himself to the essential and introducing the incidental only where it is needed for a completion of the picture. He shows a keen appreciation of characters and is always just and fair in his judgment. He is more concise and at the same time less prejudiced than Carlyle, and his merits have been freely recognised by German scholars. Erdmannsdörffer, the historian, and Gneist, the jurist, were full of praise when speaking of Professor Tuttle, who had become to the American nation a noble interpreter of German thought, and was equal in worth to Bayard Taylor, the famous translator of Goethe's *Faust*. The latter worked on different lines and in a different field, which was the literary Germany; yet the domain which Herbert Tuttle had selected as his life-work was not of less but rather of more importance. Tuttle stood in the midst of practical life. As the Berlin correspondent for the *London Daily News* and the *New York Tribune* he enjoyed great advantages, and his pleasant home in the Hohenzollernstrasse was a cosmopolitan centre of attraction for many prominent men of politics and science. Among the distinguished guests whom he received were Moltke, Helmholtz, the young Bismark, and others of similar prominence. His most noted American friends are President Angell of Ann Arbor and Andrew D. White of Ithaca. The former was his first teacher of history, and his spirit had deeply influenced and formed the methods of Herbert Tuttle; but it was the latter who encouraged him to follow the natural bent of his inclinations and suggested to him the project of aspiring for a university career.

Tuttle met, in Berlin, Miss Mary McArthur Thompson, a student of art and an occasional correspondent on art to the *International Gazette*. She was the daughter of Judge Thompson, of Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, and he mar-

ried her at her father's home July 6, 1875. She remained his faithful companion and coworker until his untimely death.

In speaking of Tuttle, the best expounder of the Prussian spirit, of Prussian heroism, and Prussian sense of duty, we ought to explain the greatness of this remarkable people and the dynasty that at last succeeded in resuscitating the old German empire and making the German name respected not only in the realm of literature and science but also in the world of politics. But we could not do it better than it has been done by Professor Tuttle himself, and since the subject is not only of interest but also of importance, we shall not begrudge him the space for it in this review of his posthumous work but quote it in full. It is a lesson that our American youths should well remember. It was at a banquet given by Americans on a Fourth of July at Berlin that Mr. Tuttle was called upon to respond to a toast "Americans in Europe," where among other striking remarks he spoke the following noteworthy words :

"We are content to learn without teaching, to observe without reforming ; and  
 "in this sense I shall ask leave to address for a moment that class of students, old  
 "and young, who earnestly seek to profit by the study of the social and political  
 "institutions of Europe. Holding myself the most needy of them all, what I have  
 "to say will be only in the form of suggestion. The first valuable lesson which  
 "the thoughtful American learns here in Berlin, for instance, is, in my opinion, to  
 "take off his hat when the Emperor drives along the street. I say this with all  
 "earnestness, for beneath the practice lies one of the profoundest moral truths in  
 "the economy of social life. To say that it is a mere act of servility to a reigning  
 "prince, or a recognition of the monarchical principle, is as unjust as it would be  
 "to accuse me of reading this company a paltry lesson in etiquette. No, in this  
 "act of respect to the head of the State we simply recognise the majesty of the  
 "State itself. We do homage to that long series of brave monarchs, to that com-  
 "bination of valor, sagacity, and patience which expanded the little mark of Bran-  
 "denburg, almost hiding in the swamps from the savage Wends, into the fair pro-  
 "portions of the Prussian State and the mighty system of the German Empire.  
 "We are really in the presence of the immortal heroes of Fehrbellin, of Rosbach,  
 "of Sadowa, of Gravelotte, and of a hundred other victorious battlefields. We are  
 "uncovered before the Protestant Reformation, to which Prussia and Germany  
 "owe so much. And, sir, when we cross the ocean and confront a different form  
 "of government, this eternal truth still asserts itself, or ought to assert itself,  
 "through all the violence and passion of party conflicts. It is not simply the spirit  
 "of this day, it is not the publicity of this occasion, but obedience to an earnest  
 "conviction of political duty, which leads me not only to echo your own eulogies  
 "upon the first magistrate of the Republic, but to endow him in fancy with all the  
 "virtues of Washington, and Jefferson, and Adams, and Lincoln. By this means  
 "we exalt our conception of the office, we exalt the office itself. But the base par-  
 "tisan spirit of detraction, the impudent and obtrusive familiarity, the utter want

"of courtesy to the man for the sake of the high office, from which not even the American President is spared, is more than bad taste, more than a display of ill-breeding,—it is demoralising and dangerous. And the man who, in the press, or on the platform, or anywhere, fails in that delicate and noble consideration, seems to me to want one of the first qualities of the perfect citizen. He is false to his own better nature, and disrespectful to the long series of names which have rendered illustrious the annals of that great office. Presidents come and go,—some of them come too soon and go too late,—but they are all links in that glorious succession which for a century makes up the historical harmony of the State. Therefore I plead, Mr. Chairman, for all those trifling courtesies, for all those delicate social observances, which lend dignity to any political system, and exalt the conditions of all public life.

"If time permitted, I might call the attention of American students to other objects worthy their careful notice in Europe. I might mention that recognition of the omnipotence of law which, even among so orderly a people as ours, is not invariably felt in a broad, general, abstract sense. I might set over against the energy and restlessness of American life the element of æsthetic repose, which is an important condition of all great achievements in science, or art, or literature. But these can only be suggested, and others must be wholly omitted.

"In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, you will permit me, almost a veteran as it were of our little colony here, to pay a slight tribute to the young men whom during a term of four years I have seen come and go. I have known them and watched them carefully. I have observed their lofty scholastic zeal; I have learned to know their high conscientious purpose; and as their countryman I can say from the bottom of my heart that I am proud of them. They are not indifferent students; they are not superficial observers; and I am convinced that in their chosen professions, whether medicine, law, theology, or political science, they will carry back the best results of foreign study, and a broader equipment for the duties of the American citizen."

This is the spirit in which our young men should go abroad, and if they apply Professor Tuttle's lesson, they will on their return to America be a blessing to their own country and serve as channels through which the greatness of the Old World may flow over into the national life of the New World without adding here to the cramping conditions which there form a hindrance to a freer and higher development.

P. C.

ERKENNTNISTHEORETISCHE GRUNDZÜGE DER NATURWISSENSCHAFTEN UND IHRE BEZIEHUNGEN ZUM GEISTESLEBEN DER GEGENWART. Allgemein Wissenschaftliche Vorträge. By *Dr. P. Volkmann*, Professor an der Universität Königsberg i. Pr. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner. 1896. Pages, 181. Price, 6 Marks.

Professor Volkmann is a physicist by profession whom the waxing interest now centring about the philosophical problems of science, has moved to a daring plunge